CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY	Poland
SUBJECT	Economic - Metallurgy
HOW PUBLISHED	Monthly periodical
WHERE PUBLISHED	Katowice
DATE PUBLISHED	Jan 1952
LANGUAGE	Polish

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 2 MAY 1952

NO. OF PAGES 1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Hutnik, Vol XIX, 1952.

POLAND FINDS SUBSTITUTE FOR ELECTROLYTIC NICKEL POWDER MAKES PROGRESS IN POWDER METALLURGY

NEW NICKEL POWDER OBTAINED

Because of the shortage in Poland of electrolytic nickel powder needed for the production of bars for hard-alloy electrodes, used for welding drilling tools, a method for obtaining a substitute powder was worked out in the Main Institute of Metallurgy.

The new powder is obtained by the dissolution and reduction of nickel formate. The method used is similar to that used to obtain cobalt powder. The metallic nickel is dissolved in nitric acid. The resultant nickel nitrate is changed into formate by evaporation with formic acid. The formate is then reduced with hydrogen at a temperature of 700 to 800 degrees centigrade.

The resultant nickel powder substitutes quite successfully for the electrolytic powder from abroad. This powder is also suitable for the production of Alnico type sintered magnets.

SINTERED COPPER USED FOR PRODUCTION

Powder metallurgy is now being used successfully for the production of many small-size products from various metals, including copper. This powder metallurgy saves both time and material. The Main Institute of Metallurgy has produced contact rollers and lightning rods from sintered copper.

- E N D -

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	